SAVE MANPOWER FOR WARPOWER!

The Textorian

ACCIDENTS STOP PRODUCTION!

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VOLUME XVI, NUMBER 21 | GREENSBORO, NORTH CAROLINA, FRIDAY, JUNE 4, 1943 | FOUR PAGES TODAY

Illness And Accidents Cost Is High In Absenteeism

Communities Aid In The Problems Of Absenteeism If They Help Meet Needs

Far from encouraging is the news that absenteeism resulting from illness, non-industrial accidents, and personal reasons caused a loss of 39,400,000 man-days in January of this year.

These figures, from the records of the National Industrial Conference Board, indicate that if absenteeism continues at this rate, almost half a billion man-days will be lost during this vital production year.

Absenteeism has always been with us to some extent and probably always will be. It is high-lighted and emphasized now because the war effort requires the presence of every man and woman on the job every hour of his or her working day.

Every hour of production loss is serious. Late deliveries or short orders may be the difference between life and dath to our armed forces. The issue is so important that everything possible must be done to cut down this disastrous time loss.

Industry has bent every effort to combat the absentee problem through greatly expanded facilities for the protection and welfare of workers. But industry cannot do the job alone.

Some communities to which thousands of new war workers have been attracted have been short of housing. Some have had insufficient transportation facilities. There are many cases in which retail stores, laundries, beauty parlors, banks, and restaurants have not become geared to the needs of shift workers. In some cases recreation and entertainment facilities are inadequate or ill-timed.

Many communities that have had to absort thousands of war workers almost overnight have not as yet caught up with the many miscellaneous demands made upon them for food, shelter, clothing, professional service, and entertainment—and herein lie several of the causes of absenteeism.

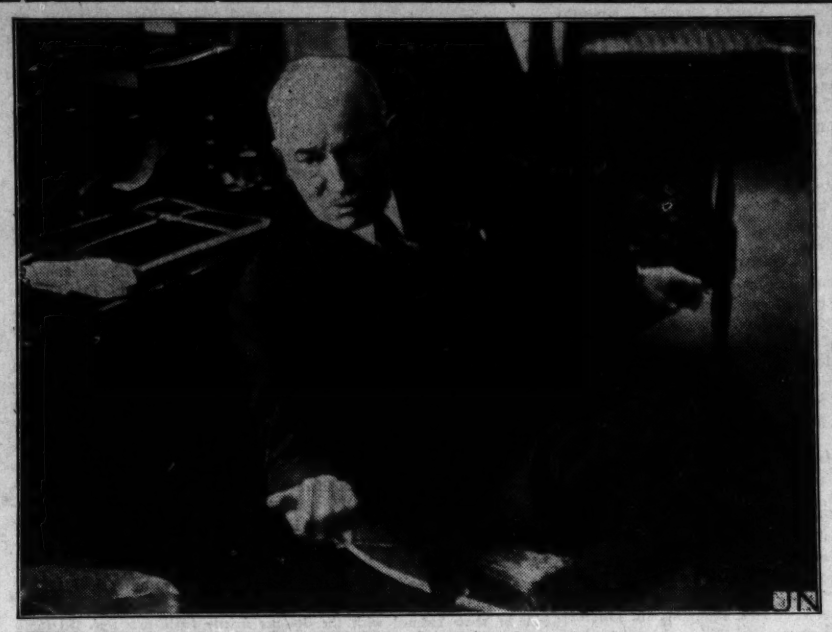
While the practice of absenteeism will not be entirely eliminated, great improvements can be realized if the ordinary needs of war workers can be taken care of without the necessity for time off for the purpose.

The solution of the problem is usually not too complicated. It requires in most cases, however, a survey of the local situation and in some cases readjustments in hours or services or both. If every community in which absenteeism is a problem will adapt its facilities to the needs of the war effort, this serious obstacle to all-out war production will swiftly be brought under control.

Prox. Baby Clinic

The two new members at the Proximity Baby Clinic on Wednesday afternoon were: Vernon Leon Phillips and Harry Lee Phillips, Jr., David Leroy Pegram was a visitor.

Other members present were: Marvin Lloyd Reed, Clovis Ray Talton, Jr., Larry Wayne Scruggs, William Howard Robertson, Herbert McElvaine, Jr., Robert Harold Webb, Laura Jeanette Kemp, Patsy Williams, Yvonne Kincaid, Shirley Faye Mitchell, Larry Jordan, Ronald Lee Fisher, Linda Gay Strickland, Lynda Kay Wilson, Bobby Jones, Barry Lemons, James Baxter Lemons, Brenda Louise Jeffreys, Winfield Winecoff and David Blum.



OFFICIAL GUEST OF PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT—Pres. Eduard Benes of the Czechoslovak Republic, shown above in a New Yark hotel has been a recent visitor to Washington. He is in the U. S. to thank the President and the American Government for aid given to the Czechoslovak Government and people since the occupation of his country by the Germans, and to confer with the President and Secretary of State Cordell Hull on all questions of the war and future peace, especially as they concern his country. Considered one of Europe's ablest statesmen, Pres. Benes has worked hard and long for cooperation among the nations of Europe, was a constant champion of collective security before the League of Nations.

Incentive – The Mainspring Of American Standards

Profit Motive Must Be Upheld If Nation Is To Continue Free Way of Life

In a recent speech which he lauded labor and management for their war record, Emil Schram, President of the New York Stock Exchange, said that the American way of life will perform miracles as great in peace as it is now performing in war if the incentive of freedom for unlimited accomplishment is permitted to operate.

"If we tell men that they may earn just so much and no more," Mr. Schram said, "if we develop the suspicion that large earnings are socially uncouth, if we advance farther in taking from the prudent and productive to maintain the improvident and the indolent, if we teach that idleness is a virtue and work is a curse, if we cultivate jealousy toward the successful and if we encourage those who fail to remain failures, we shall weaken the moral fiber of our people and the American way of life will decay.

"What we Americans want is production to create an ever rising standard of living. Our wants and our ambitions are unlimited," he said, and we support the profit motive in that we are willing to "reward without limit those who give us what we want."

This profit incentive, so long under attack, is "an elemental instinct of American life," Mr. Schram maintained. "It is as firmly imbedded in the laborer and in the small business man as in the great industrialist. Without it, our enterprise loses its mainspring . . . So long as we have free enterprise and private property—so long as we do not become a socialistic or a communistic state—we must have profits and the profit incentive.

"In the postwar world, our government will have to nourish, rather than merely tolerate, the profit motive," he said. "And I have no doubt that it will do so."

Navy Stresses The Need Of Destroyer-Escort Components

Stresses Point That Merely Building Is Useless Without Many Other Vital Parts

The No. 1 need in Navy production today is DE vessels!

These destroyer-escorts are being constructed as an answer to Hitler's submarine wolk-packs, which are causing us grave losses in ships, men and war materials.

The Navy Department stresses that it is not enough merely to build and launch these vessels quickly—they must also be fitted and put into service with the utmost speed.

No escort ships can sail to take up her duties hunting subs without such vital components as valves, boilers, pumps, anchor windlasses, hull ventilating fans, thrust shaft bearings, compressors, forced draft blowers, condensers, under-water sound apparatus, gears, generators, controls, tubing, damage control equipment, etc.

It is imperative and the duty of the production lines to see that these destroyer-escorts are outfitted without a moment's delay, if the Nazi undersea scourage is to be successfully countered.

Germany is now building submarines approximately twice as fast as we have been able to sink them. Hitler is staking everything on this all-out submarine campaign. It is up to the production lines to eliminate every factor tending to retard the output of these absolutely essential components. Every minute counts. The Navy must have completed destroyer-escorts NOW in order to deliver the goods.

White Oak Surgical Dressing Class Meets

Room Delightfully Cool For Meetings Held During Past Tuesday and Wednesday

Thanks to R. L. Clapp, the White Oak Surgical Dressing room was delightfully cool Tuesday night and Wednesday with the big overhead fan and the two smaller ones going.

Tuesday night was Carraway Memorial church night Next Tuesday night Print Works has agreed to be responsible for swelling the crowd, but everybody who can do so is expected to come.

The twenty-four present Tuesday night made 528 dressings. We are asked to make 3000 during the month of June. Can't you give one or two hours Tuesday night or Wednesday?

Six new names were added to the roll this week as follows: Helen Powers, Hazel Owen, Polly Armfield, Loraine Amos, Helen Robertson, and Mrs. Howard Ward. Mrs. T. E. Gardner came in to visit. Others present were Mesdames Cleo Honeycutt, Millard Leonard, J. O. Wheeler, W. M. Stewart, W. J. Pennington, Frank Clark, R. L. Clapp, J. E Armfield, R. H. Armfield, G. A. Flintom and Misses Phronie Blake, Agnes Matthews, Louise Hester, Marie Hester, Fannie Paul Ivey, Lilian Tilley and Minnie Fields. .

REVOLUTION NEWS ITEMS

Pvt. Oscar Williamson, who is stationed at Cochrane Field, Macon, Ga., spent a furlough with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Williamson on Maple street.

Mrs. Dora Leach has been visiting relatives in Burlington.

William H Shields, who is with the Paratroop division at Fort Benning, Ga., is visiting relatives and friends here.

Fireman First Class Edgar Roberts is spending a fifteen day furlough with his father, S. A. Roberts.

Mrs. P. A. Chester and Mrs. Underdown and daughter, of Lenoir, visited Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Hinshaw recently.

Mrs. D. A. Blake and children, Edith, Frances and "Bucky", are visiting Mrs. Blake's mother, Mrs Furr, near Albemarle.

Pvt. Dallas Lowe, of Cochrane Field, Macon, Ga., spent last week end with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. T. Lowe.

Mrs. W. J. Darby has returned to her home after spending a month in Miami, Fla., with her sister.

Mrs. Oscar Ward is a patient in the Charlottesville, Va., hospital. She is improving satisfactorily after undergoing an operation.

Mrs Alice Brande, of Reidsville, spent last week with Mr. and Mrs. Carl Moore on Jenkins street.

Mrs. Eugene Moore and granddaughter, Frances, and Mr. Jess Riddle, of Reidsville, and R. L. Kirkman, of Draper, visited Mr. and Mrs. Carl Moore on Sunday.

"Christian Education" Is Theme At Eller Memorial Baptist

Three Speakers To Give Talks On Evils Of Alcohol On Sunday Night, June 6

The Eller Memorial Baptist church will emphasize the theme of "Christian Education" during the month of June, it has been announced by the pastor, Rev. J. H. Smith.

"Alcohol, the Destroyer", is the subject for Sunday night, June 6th. The speakers for this service will be Raymond Kincaid, H. W. Hinson and Walter L. Thornburg. These speakers will give brief but pointed messages on the evil effects of alcohol.

On Sunday night, June 13th, the Daily Vacation Bible school will give its annual program in worship. More than 175 boys and girls have been enrolled this week for the school.

Clarence Martin Honored With Supper

Clarence Martin was honored Saturday night by his family with a birthday supper. The table was decorated with a large chocolate cake in the center with pink candles.

Those present were: Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Martin, Mrs. C. Vaughan and children, Shirley, Jerry, Janice and Artis, Mrs. Ruby Hartsell, Lena Martin, Junius Martin, Bessie and Josie Shropshire, Mrs. Shropshire, Mrs. Mildred Gant, Mrs. Cletus Brafford, Elizabeth Haithcock, Virginia Brewer, and Mrs Lacy Haithcock.

NOTICE:—

The Revolution Community club will hold its regular monthly meeting on Friday night at 7:30 in the club room of Revolution Apartments. Miss Jane Umstead, of the Greensboro Dairy Council, will show interesting movies as the program. Every one is urged to come.

In Days Gone By

(Taken From Our Files)

10 Years Ago

Mr. and Mrs. L. B. Summers attended memorial services in Burlington Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. F. L. Welch and family spent Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Welch at Ramseur.

Miss Phoebe Richards attended the commencement exercises at Davidson college Monday and Tuesday, having a brother, John Edward, in the graduating class.

Mr. and Mrs. Jim Shular and daughters, Helen, Nina and Mildred, spent the week end in Brown Summit.

15 Years Ago

Miss Ethel Hilliard and Baxter Kirkman visited relatives in Pleasant Garden Sunday.

Mrs. B. B. Bunting and family of Durham visited Mrs. W. A. Myrick at her home in Proximity Sunday.

Miss Pauline West spent the week end in Danville, Va., visiting friends and relatives.

Mr. and Mrs. G. T. Hall, of Greensboro spent Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. Z. C. Newman on Poplar street.

$900,000,000 Worth

A large war material manufacturer purchased approximately $900,000,000 worth of parts and materials for its 1942 production.

Cotton Goods Contributing Substantially To War Efforts

ADMIRAL SOMERVILLE

A United Nations Leader

Admiral Sir James Somerville, 61, who commands the British fleet in the Indian Ocean, has seen some of the war's heaviest naval action. His squadron helped sink the "Bismarck", bombarded Genoa and Sardinia, convoyed through the perilous Mediterranean.

Washington Snapshots

by JAMES PRESTON

The Lewis-AFL affiliation proposal is regarded by Capitol Hill observers as having a dual purpose: (1) as the opening gun of an anti-fourth-term campaign; (2) as an effort to save face under cover of AFL in submitting the coal mine dispute to the WLB.

On the political side many at the Capital believe that the consolidation of Lewis forces with some of the more powerful factions of AFL could set up a balance of power that might have a decisive effect in the coming presidential campaign.

If the Lewis-AFL deal is consummated it would enable the coal chief to submit to a War Labor Board decision on the basis that he must play ball with his new bedfellow, a strong WLB supporter, and it would make the AFL the dominant labor organization, a fact which gives no comfort to the CIO whose internal troubles may further weaken its national position.

These developments in labor circles plus a powerful administration drive to head off the Connally Bill have led some Republicans to believe that this political maneuvering looks suspiciously like an outright administration bid for continued organized labor support.

Senator Harry F. Byrd has criticized WLB Chairman Wm. Davis for the inadequacy of his first report to the Senate on Board discussions affecting wage increases. The Senator wrote Mr. Davis that the report "gives only basic hourly rates for each industry and employee," that the Board had failed to define its policy on substandard wages and inequalities, and that there was the lack of a "statement on each individual case in which wage increases authorized by the Board departed from the so-called 'Little Steel' formula"

Representative Everett Dirksen who says that power operations of the federal government are so uncoordinated that they are confusing, has proposed a bill which would create an Office of Power Administration. The purpose of this bill would be to coordinate all government power activities, regulate electric utilities, and abolish the National Power Policy Committee and the Interior Department's Power Division.

Seven Congressional Committees are conducting investigations of price policies, actions, and regulations of the OPA. The price agency has been criticized for its plan to roll back prices, its administration of rent control, its methods of allotting and ra-

(Continued on Page Two)

Showing Of Cotton Wartime Styles During Recent Celebration Held In Spartanburg, S. C.

Cotton fashions are contributing substantially to the war effort, according to Virginia Jewel, fashion director of the Cotton-Textile Institute and the National Cotton Council, who presented a showing of cotton wartime styles at the "Textiles Go To War Celebration" held in Spartanburg.

Cotton fashions are contributing substantially to the war effort, according to Virginia Jewel, fashion director of the Cotton-Textile Institute and the National Cotton Council, who presented a showing of cotton wartime styles at the "Textiles Go To War Celebration" held in Spartanburg, S. C. recently.

Demonstrating with a wide variety of garments, Miss Jewel pointed out that cottons are necessary to wartime living because "they are inexpensive and cost nothing for upkeep but a bar of soap. They offer more style for the money and longer wear. And they are practical, because they don't have to be pampered. You can live in cotton and save enough for war bonds even with the increased cost of living."

"Cottons are the choice of our best-dressed women of today because they fit ideally into the American way of living," she added. "We find them in everything from the loveliest most fragile of bridal gowns to the most functional of work garments for war plants, farming, gardening, and housework. In fact, these functional work clothes for women not only have opened up an entirely new market for cotton, but have given women a new feeling of efficient service to their country."

Women at War was the theme of the first group of clothes presented, which included coveralls, overalls, slacks, culottes, dresses, and aprons actually worn in the war plants of the nation. Safety equipment was shown with the costumes.

Cotton uniforms adopted by the WAACS, WAVES, Red Cross, and other women's services were shown. They included summer suits, dress uniforms, coats and lounging robes.

What the well-dressed woman farmer of the Second World War is wearing was illustrated by a collection of smartly styled cottons designed to yield comfort and efficiency.

Spartanburg county's famous camouflage material was dramatized by a group of girls in costumes made of these fabrics

Fashions for Wartime Living was the theme of a parade of cotton fashions for civilian life, modeled by Charity League members. This collection included active sports clothes designed to develop the physical fitness of women workers, bathing suits of glazed chintz, sturdy denim playsuits, ideal for housework and gardening as well as tennis and play; sunback dresses of blue sailcloth with embroidered boleros that can be worn with other dresses or skirts. For town wear there were year-round all-occasion coats of hollow-cut velveteen; practical corduroy mixmates, the jackets of which may be worn with slacks, skirts, or dresses; sheer summer frocks of embroidered organdie for round-the-clock wear; black chambray suits for year-round wear; and basic poplin dresses that can be varied in many ways.

The presentation was climaxed with the showing of a wedding gown of sheerest organdie dramatically appliqued with leaves and flowers. Although the gown is practical in that it can be altered to a dance frock after the wedding, Miss Jewel said that "even the WPB approves glamor in bridal clothes, and so we are showing you one of the many lovely cotton gowns designed to register a permanently beautiful impression on a man about to leave for the battle front."

Bobby Williams Feted On Sixth Birthday

Refreshments Served To Those Attending Party After Games Were Played

Mrs. Raymond Williams invited to her home the friends of her son, Bobby in honor of his sixth birthday Wednesday, May 26.

After games were played, pictures of the children were taken. Then refreshments were served consisting of punch, candy, cakes and liquish squares.

Those present were: Nancy Garner, Anne Varner, Joanne ad Barbara Jean Denson, Becky and Dorothy Bean, Rachel Manuel, Wanda Hughes, Sandra Shepherd, Doris and Mary Ellen Jenkins, Peggy and Sara Jane Hipp, Edith and Sara Cable, Vivian, Nellie Joe and Joan Varner, Joanne Bean, Maria Elena Williams, Hugh Mitchell Gregory, Dickie, Harold and George Cable, Bobby and J. W. Garner, Jerry Cox, Larry Pridemore, Jerry Manuel, Jerry Nuckles, Jerry Leach and Bobby Williams.

Mrs. Curtis Cox, Mamie Coble, Ruth Gerringer and J. P. Varner assisted Mrs. Williams. A wonderful time was had by every one, and the honoree received many gifts.

Proximity School Scholarship Honor Roll

Ruth Millis, Syreta Hodges, Lois Johnson, Johnnie D. McDonald, Wade Russell, John D. Scott, Jr., R. A. Pegram, Peggy Morris, Jack Jones, Nancy Curtis, Sharon Newnam, Beulah Hobbs, Marilyn Maness, Bradley Faircloth, Billy Patterson, Winfred Hipp, James Johnson, Pearl Brady.

Pete Faircloth, Raymond Bellow, Harry Austin, Nancy Davis, Helen Greer, Bobbie Jane Johnson, Martha Mae Maness, Betty Jo Overcash, Clara Stanley, Rebecca Wade.

James Lambert, Betty Lou Bryant, Marian Ferguson, Bettie Jean Haislip, Marie Kinney, Dorothy Moore, Carolyn Royster.

Jimmie Morris, Herbert Smith, Herman Wade, Fay Burke, Hope Davidson, Carole Garner, Ruby Hill, Elmore Pegram.

Jerry Cockman, Douglas Haislip, Marjorie Newton, Barbara Pegram, Eunice Whitt, Dorothy Crowder, Delores Jenkins, Frances Hall, Vallie Wyrick, Betty Jean, Clayton Putman, Herbert Hussey, Annie Belle Baynes.

W. O. Baby Clinic

Jean Ellen Redding from 11th street and Benjamin Carl Gray, from 21st street, joined the clinic group on Wednesday.

Others present were: Carl Gray, Jr., Johnnie Layton, Clark Cofer, Marie, Lacy and Doris Kirkman, Charles, Robert and Jean Rhew, Dianne Hughes' Staley, Gelia, Andre P. Lowell Thomas, Frankie Sue Poe, Delphine Hutchinson, Joan, Robert and Lyle Wrenn, Doris Jarrett, Norma Apple, Melvin Kirkman, Jean Gillie, Dewey Heath, Larry and Shirlou Helper, Tommie Michael, Norman Elder, Phyllis Crisco, Julia Pickard, Marion Murray and Janice Vaughan

Dr. M. Y. Keith will be in attendance next Wednesday P. M. at 1:30.

Proximity School Attendance Honor Roll Month Of May

Kindergarten: Eddie Berckman, Wilson Carruthers, Donald Heath, Tommy Morrison, Martha Collins, Ernestine Carter, Beverly Newnam.

1st Grade: Jesse Danford, Richard Lanning, Jimmy Lemmons, Tommy McDonald, Arthur Ritter, Freddy Royster, Settie Smith, Richard Vaughn, Rossie Willifred, Dickie Butler, Betty Sue Collins, Jacqueline Godwin, Charlotte Leonard, Norma Jean Lewis, Gloria McQueen, Naomi Nix, Nancy Swofford.

1st Grade: James Canter, Charles Deaton, P. D. Everhart, R. A. Murchison, Charles Roberts, Waddell Solomon, Ervin Wade, Clarence Woody, Shirley Burke, Peggy Branson, Sue Johnson, Norma Mays, Mary Ellen Smith, Vera Smith, Odessa

2nd Grade: Tommy Ammons, Howard Bellow, Gene Craddock, Kenneth Ferguson, Herman Johnson, Bobby Kemp, James Lanning, Vernon Lewis, Jackie Lowery, Bobbie McCranie, C. L. Nabors, Jerry Riddle, Bryant Royster, Patsy Curtis, Catherine Green, Shirley Jenkins, Ruth Jones, Nettr Pegram, Dorothy Phillips, Yvonne Watkins.

2nd Grade: Johnny Dawson, Lawrence Lanning, Jimmy Murphy, James Peeden, Ronald Reed, Bobby Thornburg, Donald Williamson, Dawn Ammons, Jane Craig, Joalene Carter, Stella Duggins, Lora Ann Gregory, Elizabeth Morrison, Pansy Overcash, Geneva Smith, Treva Sellers, Mary Trantham.

3rd Grade: Larry Bateman, Buddy Bryant, James Brady, Larry Burgarner, Donald Baynes, Harry Patterson, William Smith, Albert Vaughn, J. T. Godwin, Rachel Hall, Peggy Mays, Bobby Ann Mills, Helen Roberts, Jean Bellow, Janice Lemons.

3rd Grade: Carolyn Costner, Lois Cox, Barbara Maness, Sue McCranie, Rose Marie Leonard, Betty Jean Thore, Dorothy Watkins, Naomi Wade, Betty Jean Welborn, Wayne Malone, Tommy Oakes, Charles Greer, Clyde Canter, Mitchel Godwin, Percy Roberts, Harvey Davis, Bobby Craddock, Coy Spires, Bobby Hill, Bobby Bellow, Sam Riley, Bennie Craven, Sam Blum.

4th Grade: Edna Burke, Gwen Curtis, Dawn Coleman, Cozette Draf-

(Continued on Page Two)

White Oak Locals

The Loyal Wesley Class of Carraway Memorial Church will meet at the welfare house, Tuesday, June 8th at 6:30 p.m. for a covered dish supper. A business meeting will follow.

Mrs. Etta Pickard was in Chapel Hill from Saturday till Tuesday for J. Frank Pickards graduation in the School of Pharmacy. J. Frank will stay on through Saturday to take the State Board examination.

Miss Polly Armfield is home after her years work at Elon college.

Mr. and Mrs. Taylor Turner are visiting relatives in Georgia and also visiting Mrs. Turner's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Victor Shankle in Mt. Gilead. Mr. Turner is home for fourteen days after being in active naval service in the Carribean waters since last August. After his furlough he will enter Radar School for three or four months in the States. There were two selected from his ship to enter Radar school.

Mr. and Mrs. M. J. Sabbath, Washington, D. C., have been guests of Mrs. Sabbaths parent's Mr. and Mrs. Dagenhart, 16th street. They came on account of the serious illness of their niece, Joan Ingold.

Mr. and Mrs. Eugene Haney and Harold have returned from a visit with Wallace at Camp Rucker, Ala.

Mrs. Bert Criscoe is spending a few days in Charlotte as guest of her daughter, Mrs Lydia Johnson.

Walter Ingold has returned to the Naval Base in Maryland. Joan, his little daughter, is very much improved. She is at Sternberger hospital.

Misses Jessie Floyd and Jessie Suggs of Durham, were week end guests of Miss Tilley at the Nurses Home.

Mrs. Lee Morphis went to Guilford Sanatorium, Friday, for a months rest and treatment. Mr. Morphis and the children will stay with his mother while she is away.

Franklin Straughan came home Tuesday from New York City. He has been to England and seen combat duty on the sea.

Mrs. Luther Pinkleton and Mrs. Roy Coltrane are patients at St. Leo's hospital. Mrs. Mitchell Hicks, Mrs. Oscar Butler, and Mrs. Della Pace have all returned recently from the hospital.

Mr and Mrs. Ed Sosman and children spent a week and a half with Mrs. Sosman's mother, Mrs. George Flintom, recently.

First Sgt. George Flintom, Sgt. Bryant Cates, Sgt. Theodore Long, and Sgt. Billy Summers, left last Friday for Camp Stewart, Ga.

Miss Lillian Tilley is leaving this week end for Chapel Hill to attend a three-week session of summer school.

RECENT ARRIVALS IN OUR MIDST

Mr. and Mrs. Rudolf Cox, of Shober street, Revolution, announce the birth of a son, Rudolf, II.

Mr. and Mrs. Charlie Smith, of Maple street, Revolution, announce the birth of a daughter, Sandra Kay.

Mr. and Mrs Raymond Rogers, of Shober street, Revolution, announce the birth of a son on April 26.

Navy Adopts New System For Recognizing The Enemy

Today, men of the United States Navy can recognize enemy craft in a split second out of the corner of the eye as a result of the adoption of fundamentally a different Official U. S. Navy Recognition system. The new method, which is essentially a system of muscular eye training to teach men to know a total object after only a flash view, is now being taught to all Navy men aboard combat ships, at shore stations and in training schools which prepare men for sea duty. It is considered both faster and more accurate than the older WEFT system, primarily because recognition is based on an instinctive muscular reaction rather than on a conscious mental process of adding together such features as wing and tail, or turrets and stacks.

Originally established by the Bureau of Aeronautics for men in Naval Aviation, the course has been expanded to include the recognition of ship and ground equipment as well as planes. Immediate international interest was drawn to the training center and men from the United States Army and the armies and navies of other United Nations are now studying the method.

The basic equipment used in the training is a collection of 2,000 slides which present 168 different objects from every angle from which they might enter the field of vision. These

(Continued on Page Two)

THE TEXTORIAN

Published every week except during Summer Vacation week and Christmas week

H. M. LEONARD - - - - - - - - - - MANAGER

Entered as second-class matter January 28, 1928 at postoffice Greensboro, N. C., under act of March 3, 1879

No communication of any sort or description, whether news or expressions of opinion upon any topic, will be published unless accompanied by real name of writer. The name will not be published unless consent is given.

PROXIMITY PROX. PRINT WORKS — CONE FABRICS — WHITE OAK REVOLUTION

Greensboro, North Carolina, Friday, June 4, 1943

Payment By June 15

The readers of the Textorian are reminded that on June 15 their second installment on 1942 income tax will become due. We have been reliably informed that all persons owing that second installment will have to pay same not later than that date.

It is true that a new tax bill will probably be through our Congress by the time this paper comes from the press. It is important to note, however, that even though this new bill will change the entire income tax arrangement, it will not have any effect whatsoever upon the payment of the second installment of 1942 tax, which, as stated above, is due to be paid not later than June 15.

Adjustments, of course, will no doubt be made in the future, and the payment of the second installment of the 1942 tax, as well as the first payment of said tax, will be taken into consideration in making the adjustments, but no individual is at liberty under the law to hold back the payment of that second installment.

We call this to the attention of our readers, as there may be some confusion in their minds as to whether or not it is necessary for them to make that second quarterly payment.

Idle Machinery and Our Fighting Men

"Idle machinery and absenteeism do not win the war. They delay victory and cost additional lives. We should all fight as hard on the home front as our boys are fighting on the war front." So says Frank L. Walton, Director, Textile, Clothing and Leather Division of the War Production Board. Each of our employees should give serious thought to the above.

Employees in the local plants are as patriotic and loyal to the cause of their nation as are other citizens anywhere in the country. There is no doubt but that they have the ability to measure up to any situation which confronts them, and we feel that a realization by them that the mills in which they work must keep all the machinery running at full capacity will cause them to put out their best efforts to see that the production demands upon the mills by our Government are fully met.

The War Production Board and other vital agencies of our war-time Government cannot secure the needs of our armed forces by arranging for production on a day to day basis. They have to plan months ahead, and they are having to insist that cotton mills, like other industries, obligate themselves for maximum yardage for many months ahead. These governmental agencies are familiar with the physical equipment and the maximum capacities of the mills, and they expect the delivery of fabrics based upon maximum production. The mills must, therefore, conform. That means that the obligation rests upon each man and woman who performs any job of any kind in the mills. To shirk a job or a responsibility on the industrial war front is no less serious than to shirk a job or responsibility on the fighting front. In both cases such shirking leads to definite advantages to our enemies. Such shirking furthermore leads to the unnecessary loss of life of our fighting men.

A.W.O.L. (absent without leave) is a most serious offense among our fighting forces, and it is rightfully so. Certainly, a company, battalion or a regiment cannot perform satisfactorily and efficiently with any of the men absent without leave or unnecessarily off duty. For the same reasons the textile industry cannot perform satisfactorily or efficiently in doing its part in fighting this war if those who man the machines or do other jobs in producing vital textiles are absent without leave or are unnecessarily away from their posts of service.

Hot weather or feeling not quite up to snap will not be responsible for our fighting boys failing to perform their duties as we would expect them to. Can we, therefore, afford to let hot weather, sluggish feelings and trivial reasons keep us from performing our duty—keep us from backing them up to the utmost?

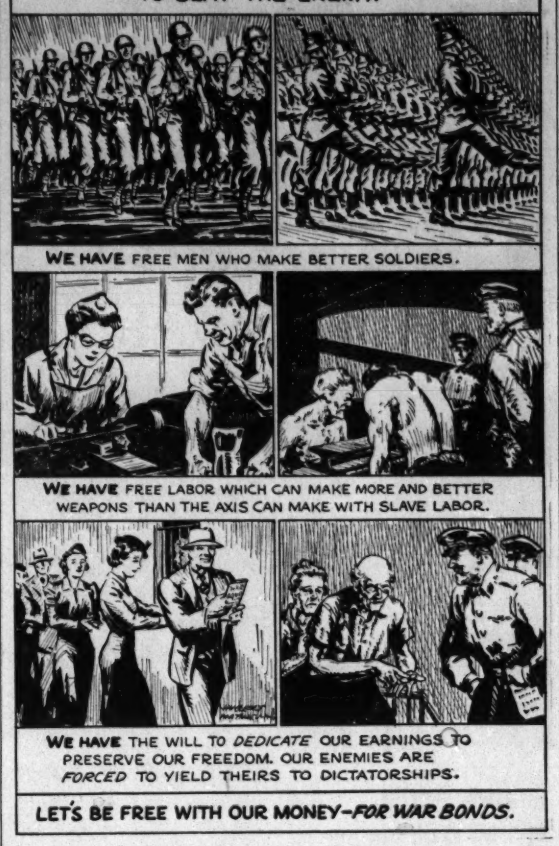
There is no question but that our failures or our absences from duty can be responsible for their failures, and, more than that, for their failure to return to their loved ones after this war is over. Yes, to put it stronger, our performance of our duties can mean life to them, and our failure to perform can bring to them death.

In writing this editorial, we realize that true sickness and other important reasons will from time to time prevent workers from reporting to duty. That is understood, and no one criticizes such causes of absences. On the other hand, the situation is so serious and the stake so great that no person has a right to be absent from his job at a time like this when he or she can, even with sacrifice, perform his or her duty.

Your mills are being required to produce great yardage of vital fabrics for the war effort. The schedules of production are made many months in advance at the instigation of your Government and for the benefit of your soldiers, sailors and marines. If machinery stands because of unnecessary absenteeism, the mills will fail in their obligation and their contracts with the Government, and workers unnecessarily absent, in turn, will have failed in their obligation to their nation and to their fighting men.

We were impressed with a pledge made by citizens of Spartanburg County on last Sunday, May 30, "Textiles Go To War" celebration, which ended as follows: "And may God give us the strength and courage, no matter how great shall be our personal sacrifices, to fulfill our responsibilities to those on the fighting fronts".

OUR DEMOCRACY——by Mat


WE'VE GOT WHAT IT TAKES TO BEAT THE ENEMY.
WE HAVE FREE MEN WHO MAKE BETTER SOLDIERS.
WE HAVE FREE LABOR WHICH CAN MAKE MORE AND BETTER WEAPONS THAN THE AXIS CAN MAKE WITH SLAVE LABOR.
WE HAVE THE WILL TO DEDICATE OUR EARNINGS TO PRESERVE OUR FREEDOM. OUR ENEMIES ARE FORCED TO YIELD THEIRS TO DICTATORSHIPS.
LET'S BE FREE WITH OUR MONEY—FOR WAR BONDS.

Rev. Baby Clinic

Brenda Diane Stanfield, of Spruce street, was a new member at Revolution Baby Clinic Wednesday afternoon. Others present were: Larry Kirkman, Janice Roberts, Edith Cable, Sara Cable, Harold Cable, Richard Cable, Edward Cable, Robert Noah, Ann Hilliard, Freddy Moore, Jessie Brown, Brenda Kay Apple, Mollie Lou Apple, Daniel Clark, Rodger Lee Harris, Roger Hobbs, Carrie Harris, Lula Bell Hobbs, Donald Talbert, Everette Mills, III, Rachel Ann Faircloth, Michael Strickland, Ronald Lineberry, Martha Brown, Grace Brown, Doris Clark, Cleo Gerringer, Jr., Elizabeth Faye Meadows, Juliatte Morgan, Arletta Meadows, Linda Faye Fulk, Kenneth Ritter, Stephen Vaughn, Kenneth Vaughn, Becky Craven, Carolyn Ward, Michael Welchel and Roger Williamson.

Proximity School Attendance Honor Roll

(Continued from Page One)

fin Merlene Gregory, Mildred Heath, Marie Ham, Della Shore, Frances Nabors, Mitchel Andrews, Connie Butler, James Danford, Cecil Faircloth, Marcus Goforth, W. J. Swafford, Bobby Tate.

4th Grade: Billy Boone, Aldean Craig, Leland Lanning, Thomas McKinney, Jimmy McQueen, Herbert Smith, Robert Strickland, Ralph Swink, Vernon Swofford, Kenneth Trantham, C. L Jordon, Marlene Ammons, Dora Lea Basinger, Billie Burke, Beverly Craven, Betty Jo Everhart, Mary Jane Hill, Dorothy Leonard, Vida Lou Maness, Jeanie Lee Ritter, Libby Jo Sellers, Irene Smith.

5th Grade: Van Berckman, Roger Lowe, Coy Murchison, Iris Basinger, Roberta Burgess, Peggy Gregory, Nancy Leonard, Jessie Lee Lowery, Billie Malone, Beverly Talley, Carleen Tate.

5th Grade: Harold Brady, Buck Butler, Billy Everidge, Buck Jones, Robert Lowe, Johnnie D. McDonald, Bobby Peeden, Wade Russell, Jimmie Warren, Doris Caviness, Mary Ellen Hulon, Syreta Hodges, Lois Johnson, Betty Keen, Doris Kuepferle, Billie Leonard, Elizabeth Murchison, Virginia Nichols, Larry Newnam.

6th Grade: Merlon Cox, Ray Craig, Nathan Lane, Jr., Douglas Kincaid, Ralph Nabors, Junior Nicholson, R. A. Pegram, David Lee Scott, Johnny Scott, Donald Smith, Iris Baynes, Magdalene Carter, Ruby Davis, Elizabeth Godwin, Hesba Hales, Barbara Ann Hunter, Billie Joan Kuepferle, Mary Frances Lambert, Muriel Mitchell, Lorene Money, Peggy Morris, Mildred Roark, Juanita Spires, Iris Summers, Mary Frances Vaughn.

6th Grade: Jimmie Baynes, Raymond Bellow, M. L. Craver, Pete Faircloth, Tommy Russell, Alton West, Carolyn Basinger, Audrey Coleman, Hazel Collins, Nancy Davis, Helen Greer, Bobbie Jane Johnson, Peggy Matherly, Sharon McQueen, Lois Patterson, Bobby Lee Russell, Clara Stanley, Iris Thomas, Laverne Thomas, Rebecca Wade.

7th Grade: Billy Bellow, Lindon Lane, Warren Leonard, Junior Spires, Jimmie Stanley, Nancy Curtis, Lois Jackson, Marjorie Maness, Sharon Newnam, Frances Roberts.

7th Grade: Archie Ammons, Jack Cole, Bradley Faircloth, Hubert Hulon, Ray Lane, Billy Patterson, Eugene Scruggs, Rachel Ham, Clara Belle Hinshaw, Beulah Hobbs, Marilyn Maness, Juanita Trantham, Frances Welborn, Betty Jean Marley.

Paul Brady, Carnell Russell, Buddy Sumner, Eugene Stone, Mary Brame, Martha Caddell, Inez Freeman, Helen Gibson, Juanita Gordon, Mebelene Johnson, Annie Lou Justice, Mildred Murchison, Maxine Swaney, Irene Tucker, Margaret Woods.

8th Grade: Winfred Hipp, James Johnson, Ralph Nuckles, Clarence Oakley, David Yow, Pearl Brady, Lucile Collins, Cleo Ham.

8I Grade: Gypsie Berckman, Frances Curtis, Frances Godwin, Mildred Hepler, Lorene Lewis, Mildred Morton, Gloria Thornburg, Hilda Wright, Melvin Edwards, Glenn Redmond, Billy Ritter, Billy Thornburg, Robert Weaver, Lonnie Woody.

9th Grade: James Lambert, Betty Lou Bryant, Marian Ferguson, Marie Kinney, Dorothy Moore, Carolyn Royster, Doris Varnadore.

9II Grade: William Holland, Howard Jackson, Jimmie Morris, Robert Pearman, Herbert Smith, Herman Wade, Edward Wellborn, Fay Burke, Ruby Hill, Rachel Leonard, Elmore Pegram

10th Grade: Marvin Hester, Rigdon Scrugg, Edith Blake, Betty Jean Dennis, Mary Faircloth, Sally Green, Juanita Hardy, Shirley Henderson, Maxine Lowe, Edythe Murphy, Maxine Phillips, Marie Reed, Eloise Stone, Ruth Weaver, Pauline Wyrick.

Jerry Cockman, Jack Craven, Douglas Haislip, Jack Hobbs, Herbert Hussey, Clayton Putman, Annie Belle Baynes, Patsy Costner, Betty Jean Craven, Dorothy Crowder, Frances Hall, Delores Jenkins, Marjorie Newton, Vallie Wyrick.

Card of Thanks

The family of Mrs. Nancy Michael wish to take this means of thanking their neighbors and friends for the kind thoughtfulness during their recent bereavement.

The lovely flowers were a source of great comfort.

Navy Adopts New System For Use Of Recognizing Enemy

(Continued from Page One)

slides are shown from a projector with a flash meter which regulates the length of time the image is thrown on the screen. Daily sessions with these slides so train the student's eyes that the image and its combat significance are literally hammered into the mind. At the same time, other slides are used to enlarg the normal range of vision so that objects to each side o fthe observer can be seen and recognized as quickly as those straight ahead Lectures accompany the slides on each type of ship, plane or armored equipment as it is introduced. Such instantaneous recognition may often save the life of a pilot or a ship in combat when the enemy may appear from any direction.

Allied Leaders Praise American Workers

Devotion of American workers to the task of producing modern fighting weapons won the praises of American and French military commanders in the North African war zone this week as American-made equipment was formally transferred to the soldiers of France.

At a ceremony in Allied Headquarters in North Africa, General Dwight D. Eisenhower, Commanding General, Allied Forces in that theater, and General Henri Giraud, Civilian and Military Commander-in-Chief, of French North Africa, delivered speeches emphasizing the importance of American industry's part in the defeat of the Axis in Tunisia.

In his speech of presentation, which included a message from President Roosevelt who also lauded American war workers, General Eisenhower said in part:

"Supplementing vital equipment delivered to the gallant French forces from British and American armies during the Tunisian campaign, this new array of war munitions, only a small portion of that already here and coming—has been produced by the sacrifices and devotion of America, whose millions of men, women and children have joined with their hands and their hearts in this great war for human freedom."

President Roosevelt's message, read at the ceremony by General Eisenhower, follows:

"American workers, whose labor is devoted to turning out arms and military equipment for the defenders of our common cause, ask only that the fruits of their labor be placed in the hands of those imbued with the determination to use them to their fullest extent. The formal transfer today of arms and equipment to our gallant French allies will be a source of encouragement to those workers and of keen satisfaction to every American. Our soldiers look forward to the days ahead when the weapons being transferred today and those being forged in ever growing quantities, will, in their hands and in those of our Allies, strike increasingly heavy blows upon the common enemy until fina lvictory is won."

General Giraud, who responded for the French, praised the French troops, and said that "pledge that was made at Anfa by the President of the United States and the British government has been fulfilled. The convoys are arriving. Then he added:

"The news is spreading through the country and among the troops and bringing them comfort and hope. Today's ceremony, simple and great, allows us to express our gratitude to the workmen in America who have wrought that precious material and brought such a contribution to the reconquest of liberty in the world. This ceremony asserts our common will to win the war."

Washington Snapshots

(Continued from Page One)

tioning of food in critical war production areas, and its plans for grade labeling of canned goods.

The Board of Directors of the National Association of Manufacturers has adopted a resolution opposing various proposals of installment selling for postwar delivery, on the basis that (1) they are in direct competition with the sale of war bonds; (2) they would not result in more sales after the war; (3) the tendency would be to stifle the development and sale of new products after the war; and (4) they would require double selling and double expense.

160 Miles Long

The raw materials which each month move into the plants of a single airplane engine company would fill a freight train 160 miles long.

A newly developed explosive for bombs and shells explodes even faster than TNT!

Keep Vitamins In Home-Can Tomatoes

The tomato rates respect because it is chuckful of vitamins (A and C), those invisible spark plugs that keep one feeling fit.

Because tomatoes are an important food, it is imperative that every one not needed for immediate use be saved by canning, but they must be canned right, else there will be little or no vitamin C left in them. Undue exposure to air after the skins are removed and over-cooking in an uncovered container destroy vitamin C. This is one reason that tomatoes should be prepared and canned as quickly as possible. Usually whole tomatoes have more food value than tomato juice, partly because a considerable amount of vitamin A is lost in the pulp that fails to go through the strainer when the juice is made, but mainly because greater exposure to air destroys vitamin C.

If you want first-class canned tomatoes, use freshly gathered, firm-ripe, sound fruit—one small bad spot can ruin a whole batch. Wash the tomatoes before scalding; scald a few at a time. Remove all core, slip off the skins, and cut away green spots. Pack the tomatoes tight into clean hot jars—this is best done by pressing each tomato down with a wooden spoon. Add salt to season to suit your taste—the usual amount is one teaspoon to the quart. Seal jars according to manufacturer's instructions and process 35 minutes in hot water bath. If tomatoes are not fresh from the garden, process 45 minutes.

No juice can be better than the fruit from which it is made, so be sure to use strictly fresh, firm-ripe, red tomatoes, which are free from all decay. Wash well and cut away any green spots or weather cracks. Weather cracks are those splits that form around the stem ends when hot sunshine follows a hard rain. Such tomatoes are unfit for canning or juice unless used immediately after picking. Leave the tomatoes whole and steam or bake them until they are soft; then press through a fine sieve, preferably a cone-shaped one; reheat the juice to simmering; pour into sterilized jars and process 30 minutes at simmering. The pulp will separate from the juice unless a very fine sieve is used or if too much heat is applied at any time. Oh, so you boil the juice in an open kettle until it is thick? Well, that's a fine way to get rid of most ofthose precious vitamins.

The best tasting juice is that made by pressing whole home canned tomatoes through a sieve just before serving. Any seasonings liked may be added before canning but the juice will be better if seasonings, except salt, are added when the juice is opened for serving, and even the salt may be left out.

Jar Rubbers Are Different This Year

It is now thought that red rubber will be available for jar rings this year but there will be no cause for alarm if the rubbers you buy turn out to be black. It is the rubber, not the color that counts. True, you may be a bit started when you open your first package of the war models. "But what of it?" asks Gladys Kimbrough, Home Service Director of Ball Brothers company, "Our grandmothers got along well enough with lipless rubbers and so can we."

Months ago, manufacturers began experiments to learn how to make jar rings that would conserve both rubber and food—the government set its scientists to the same task. One of the first things upon which all agreed was that lips are unnecessary for opening jars. The point of a thin knife can be run under the rubber to make atiny space for air to seep through and break the seal. It is then easy to remove cap or lid. It was also agreed that jar rings could be a small fraction of an inch narrower but the thickness must remain at the pre-war standard.

War-time rubbers will keep jars sealed air-tight, but they won't stand abuse. To get good results, break yourself of that never-good habit of stretching to test and follow these four simple rules:

1. Wash and rinse rubbers. Boil them to sterilize if you can fruits the old-fashioned open-kettle way. If processing is to be done, drop the rubbers in boiling water and set aside until needed.

2. Have rubbers wet when they are used—and be sure that each rubber lies flat on the sealing surface of the jar.

3. Partly seal all jars before processing.

4 Screw sinz caps and bands on glass top seal closures slowly when sealing, as quick or jerky turns cause rubbers to slip out of position.

Emergency Lighting

For emergency lighting in war plants and shipyards, a new unit, weighing 47 pounds, may be set up to switch on a powerful beam of light automatically when normal lighting fails.

TASTE-TEST WINNER
FROM COAST TO COAST
ROYAL CROWN COLA
2 full glasses 5¢

Note Meyer's Store Hours for June

Mon. & Tues. 9:15 a. m. to 5:45 p. m.

Wednesday

9:15 a. m. to 1 p. m.

We Will Be Closed Wednesday Afternoons During June!

Thurs. & Fri., 9:15 a. m. to 5:45 p. m.

Saturday, 9:15 a. m. to 7:00 p. m.

Meyer's Store Hours for July and August Will Be Announced Later

Meyer's DEPARTMENT STORE GREENSBORO
GREATER GREENSBORO'S GREATEST STORE

Permanent Waves .... $1 up
Shampoo and Finger Waves 25up
KING'S BEAUTY SCHOOL
229 S. ELM — DIAL 2-1372

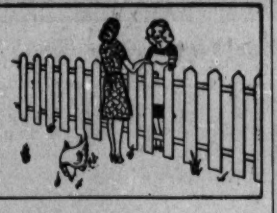
Ladies' and Men's Quality Clothing
ON CREDIT
BANKS CLOTHING CO.
325 S. Elm St. Phone 4802

GET IT WHERE THEY HAVE IT!
REVOLUTION DRUG CO.
Phone 5530
Corner Vine and Ninth Streets
Ralph J. Sykes C. G. Stevens
Proprietors

Pause and refresh
...at the familiar red cooler
DRINK Coca-Cola 5¢
Bottled under authority of The Coca-Cola Company by

THIS BUSINESS OF *Living*

BY SUSAN THAYER



THIS IS YOUR COUNTRY

A journey even half-way across the country these days is an eye-opener. No matter how much you may have heard about the new industrial plants and about the size of the new army camps and training fields, it's something else again to see them

There are literally acres of buildings in various parts of the country on land that we being farmed a year ago! Some of them are great modern industrial plants, others are huge military depots where millions of dollars worth of materials are collected for equipping whole divisions. Still others are the army camps themselves where hundreds of thousands of young men are being trained for every branch of the service.

To drive by one of these great new plants with a high, electrically wired fence around it and a parking lot full of cars in front of it, is to begin to understand what power there is in this country. For you know that this is only one of hundreds of such plants. And to see row after row of trucks, and jeeps, and landing barges out on the prairies of the Middle West, just next door to a corn field, is to get some idea of what has already been accomplished by our war industry. To see men in uniform everywhere, on the trains, in hotels, on the street is to begin to understand the size of the war we're fighting.

There is hardly a section of the whole United States where there isn't some new project brought about by the determination of a great industrial people who, coming late into the war, are making up for lost time by speed and efficiency.

And when you see these buildings, the workers, and the results of their efforts, you get a feeling up and down your spine and perhaps a lump in your throat. For this is your country girding itself for battle. This is your country showing what it is made of and putting its unique industrial ingenuity to work for the sake of human freedom. This is your country with its sleeves rolled up, confident that its riches and its power and its spirit are great enough to win through to victory no matter what the price may be!

Dangers Of Deficit Spending

A new concept held by some government officials, and now coming into the public eye, is one which considers continuous deficit spending by the government essential to the economic security of the nation.

In an appraisal of this concept which both explains and refutes it, Harold G. Moulton, President of the Brookings Institution, warns us that if the United States chooses the path of deficit spending we can avoid disastrous inflation only by regulation and control amounting to complete regimentation of our economic life.

His study, "The New Philosophy of Public Debt," cites advocates of the "new conception" as contending that "every cent expended, private and public, becomes income for members of our own society," and that "an internal debt is so different from what we commonly think of as debt that it should scarcely be called a debt at all." These people argue that the American economy is a mature one, that there are fewer outlets for private capital investment, and therefore the nation itself must spend to keep employment and national income up

Completely ignored in this theory is the experience we are now gaining in the war. For one thing, the war is showing us vast new fields for investment, in synthetics fibres, textiles, plastics, television, electronics, etc. Furthermore, the government is now spending far in excess of what it has ever spent before, and as a consequence, we see that inflation has to be guarded against with such measures at rationing, production control, and general regimentation.

As Mr. Moulton says, "No compromise or half-way measures can adjust the difficulties. The choice is between regimentation and inflation." Unless deficit spending is repudiated as a post-war policy, private investment and capital expansion will be hampered by uncertainty. Unemployment will return and with it the drift toward collectivism because of the continuing need for public assistance.

VICTORY GARDEN —NEWS—

There are many kinds of insects that attack all types of garden vegetables and among those are several flying varieties which make life a burden to the gardener unless action is taken early to control them.

Probably the most active flyer and one which attacks many kinds of vegetables is the leaf hopper. This insert appears on potatoes and spreads to eggplant, rhubarb and horse bean. It also is found on grapes and other fruits. It causes its main damage through hopperburn or tip burn, which appears first as a triangular spot of brown at the tip of the leaf and spreads till the whole leaf except part along the middle looks as if it had been shriveled by fire or drought. If tiny insects are found on the under-side of the leaf, they will very likely prove to be leaf hoppers, the cause of the trouble.

Bordeaux mixture will control the leafhopper, as will also the Black Leaf 40 spray, but both must be applied early while the leaf hoppers are in the nymph stage. The adult hoppers fly all over the place and are hard to control after they become full-grown.

In fact, unless the "hopper" is caught and destroyed while young the jig is up for that year.

Again we come around to our oft repeated cry of "Spray early!" Only early spraying can be effective with a great many insects.

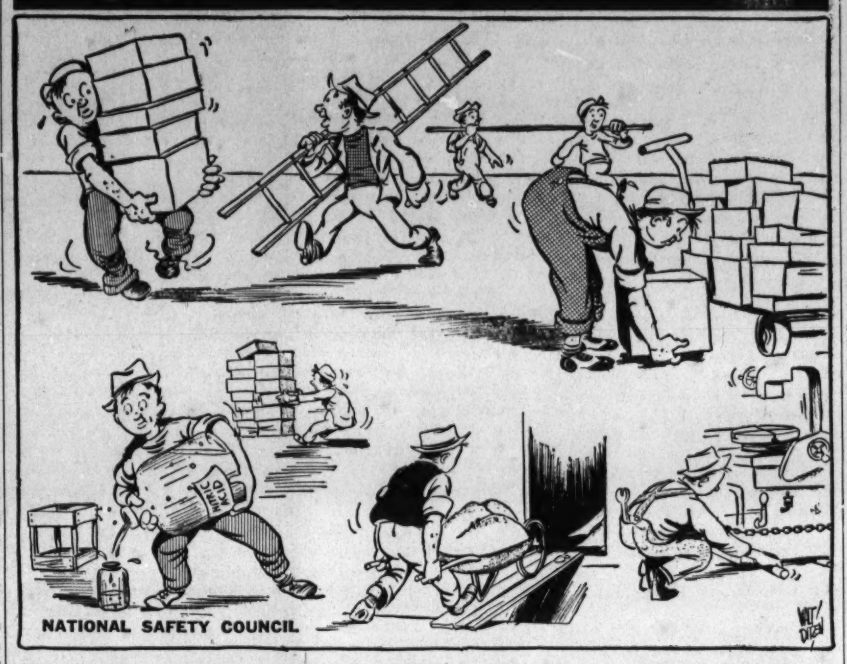
We even go farther in our recommendations and strongly advocate the destruction of all trash, old vines and the like in the garden before spring weather comes on. When you destroy the vines, weeds, vegetable stalks and other trash you also destroy insect eggs, insects that wintered over, and similar sources of trouble for the coming season.

Raising a garden is a constant battle with insects. Nature has endowed the insect world with great powers of multiplication. Once they get a good start the problem is immense. Kill the seed stock that winters over if you can—you will still have plenty to contend with. Then get the sprayer going early. One pair of bugs killed early in the spring may mean the equivalent of a basketful in mid-summer. The insect problem is not insurmountable nor is it anything to be discouraged over. Just be watchful, be on the job early, clean up and spray regularly.

It is interesting to note that the ever present aphis is a flyer in the first generations in the spring. The aphis winters over in the form of eggs which are deposited on grass, weeds and like foliage. These eggs hatch and the first brood comes out as flying insects. These migrate to whatever crop may be available and start giving birth to young. These young have no wings and are marooned wherever they may happen to be born. It is a strange fact that should conditions become unfavorable a winged generation is born which again migrates to another crop.

A good aphis spray is made by adding one ounce of Black Leaf 40 to six gallons of water. Add enough soap to make suds as the spra ygoes farther when soapy. Spray thoroughly, especially the under side of the leaves.

WHAT'S WRONG WITH THIS PICTURE?



IF YOU HAVE NO CANNER, MAKE ONE

"All authorities on home canning advise that non-acid vegetables be canned by processing (cooking in jars) in a steam pressure cooker because a pressure cooker is the only household utensil that can retain a much hotter than boiling temperature. High temperatures are desirable when canning beans, peas, corn, greens, etc., because they insure more certain destruction of bacteria and because the canning can be done more quickly. But," says Gladys Kimbrough, Home Service Director of Ball Brothers company, who heartily approves using a pressure cooker whenever possible, "the time is at hand when we must be practical. Don't worry if you can't buy a pressure cooker for surely you can find a wash boiler, lard can, baby bath tub or some deep container in which water can be boiled. Tack a few strips of wood together to make a rack or platform to hold the jars about one-half inch from the botton of the container. Find something even if it has to be a board, to use as a lid. Then you will have a water-bath canner for those Victory garden vegetables.

"You are afraid to eat vegetables canned that way? Nonsense! A lot of folks who say a water bath can't be used were raised on vegetables canned by that method. But let's get three things clear before we go any further: first, there have been a few instances of poisoning from eating canned vegetables; second, all such danger can be avoided by boiling the canned vegetables 15 minutes before tasting or serving—they should be re-boiled before serving if left from one meal to the next; third, a pressure cooker is not a guarantee against spoilage. There will be spoilage if the pressure guage registers too low or if poor judgment is used in the selection, preparation, and packing of food into the jars. And don't let anybody tell you otherwise.

Now back to the water bath. The water should be steaming but not boiling when jars are lowered into it and deep enough to cover the tops of the jars two or more inches No, water won't get into the jars if directions are followed. The water should be brought to boiling as quickly as possible and kept boiling steadily throughout the canning period.

"Any jar suitable for us in home canning (and only those with names lettered on them are suitable) may be used for water-bath processing. Mason jars may be sealed with one-piece zinc cap and rubber—if you can find the caps—with glass top seal, or with two-piece vacuum seal caps. Glass top seal closures and vacuum caps seal on the top edge of the jar, therefore it is necessary to make sure the top edges of the jars are even, smooth, and perfect in every respect. The bands are screwed down tight on the vacuum seals as soon as the jars are filled to within from one to one-half inch of the top, and should not be tightened again. Zinc caps are screwed down on the rubber and then loosened slighly. Bands for glass top seals are screwed down and then loosened. This tightening and loosening is called 'partly sealing' and should always be done before jars are placed in a canner. Seals are completed by tightening caps or bands immediately after processing.

"Then there is the jar with a glass lid and rubber ring held in place with wires—it is ideal for canning, especially when fitted with high-tension, stretch-proof, steel wire. It is partly sealed before and completely sealed after processing.

"Those who select vegetables that are young, tender, and right out of the garden, and waste no time in washing them clean, cooking them five to ten minutes, and pouring into clean, hot jars and processing immediately will live to laugh at those who say it can't be done. It is the Cans, not the Can'ts, who are going to win the war on both home and battle front."

Without Firing A Shot

Through the use of new equipment, precision sighting of Garand semi-automatic rifles can now be accomplished in quantity production with mirrors and without firing a shot!

Automatic Watchman

An automatic electric watchman jots down a warning in red ink when it detects vibrations which might eventually impair a power-producing machine.

Guides Navy Seaplanes

A fluorescent lamp atop a doughnut-shaped rubber buoy guides Navy seaplanes to their berths.

QUIZ FOR DRIVERS
BY J.E WINCHESTER—AUTOMOTIVE SUPERINTENDENT COLONIAL ESSO MARKETERS
HOW MUCH PAINT DOES IT TAKE TO DRAW THE CENTER LINES ON HIGHWAYS
HOW MANY BRIDGES ARE BUILT IN THE U.S. YEARLY
DOES A "MISMATING" CAUSE DIVORCE

Answers to Quiz for Drivers

A.—Most states use from 10 to 20 gallons per mile for the popular 4 inch line.

A.—In a typical year, 1940, State Highway Departments built 2,756 bridges of over 20 ft. span.

A.—It may in matrimony, but in dual truck tires it causes excessive wear. It means the placing of two tires together which have been worn unequally.

Reading & Writing

by Edwin Seaver & Robin McKown

"These are the times that try men's souls. The summer soldier and the sunshine patriot will, in this crisis, shrink from the service of their country; but he that stands it now deserves the love and thanks of man and woman. Tyranny, like hell, is not easily conquered."

So wrote Thomas Paine during the dark days of the Revolutionary War, words as true today as when they were conceived. Thomas Paine was a poor corsetmaker in England, who came to America to seek a better way of life. His pamphlet, "Common Sense," was a leading weapon in crystallizing the sentiment of the American workers and farmers ad bringing about the Revolutionary War.

An excellent novel about this great American, and a timely book to read now is "Citizen Tom Paine" by Howard Fast. Howard Fast is a young man, still in his thirties. He is the author of "The Last Frontier" about the Cheyenne Indians, and "The Unvanquished," the novelized life of George Washington. Now with "Citizen Tom Paine" h easily ranks as one of America's leading historical novelists. At present, he is working for the Office of War Information.

* * *

Now that our dogs have gone to war, a good collection of dog stories is bound to strike a sympathetic chord in many a heart. Anyone who has ever had a dog of his own, or ever dreamed of having one some day, will cherish "The Fireside Book of Dog Stories" edited by Jack Goodman, a Book-of-the-Month club book-dividend for May and June.

Among the most famous dog stories in this volume are "Bashan" from "A Man and His Dog" by Thomas Mann; "For the Love of a Man" from Jack London's "Call of the Wild"! "Verdun Belle" by Alexander Woollcott; "The Voice of Bugle Ann" by MacKinlay Kantor; and "Lassie Come Home" by Eric Knight.

The introduction is written by James Thurber. "It did not take Man long—probably not more than a hundred centuries," Mr. Thurber says, "to discover that all the animals except the dog were impossible around the house. One has but to spend a few days with an aardvark or a llama, command a water buffalo to sit up and beg, to perceive how wisely Man set about his process of elimination and selection.

"This book," Mr. Thurber concludes, "contains much of Man's report on his dog, his tribute to it, his effort to understand and open-hearted and inscrutable, the simple and complicated animal. It is unfortunate that there can be no companion piece, set down by the dog, to complete the picture. He has not yet learned to communicate his thoughts to paper. But give him time. The planet has, after all, barely cooled off."

War Workers' Health Depends On Enrolling 65,000 Student Nurses

Keeping up good health in crowded war poduction centers and keeping workers in shape to stay on the job depends on enrollment of 65,000 student nurses this year, the Office of War Information has reported. A war plant worker's sister or daughter who goes into training for this dignified profession will be helping to guard her own people from dangers of diseases and injuries, she will be speeding production lines that move under the hands of workers who are fit and alert; in some cases she will be freeing a trained nurse for service with the Army or Navy at the fighting front.

So critical is the need for new nurses that many of the 1,300 nursing schools in the country have shortened their course so that it will require from 24 to 32 months instead of the usual 36.

To meet basic requirements a girl must be between 17 or 18 and 35 years of age. College training is preferred and most schools require high school science credits. The student nurse must possess the stamina that comes from good health and must have a temperamental aptitude for nursing. She should also be prepared to pay her way, except for room and board, until she receives her diploma. The cost, however, is low, averaging $75 for the regular three years. In some schools, naturally, it costs more. Few careers open to women pay more dividends later in good pay and the satisfaction that comes from doing a useful work. Scholarships are available to numbers of girls who are unable to meet the cost, since every effort will be made to guarantee that no qualified girl may be barred by lack of funds alone. Application for such assistance should be made to the school the student elects to enter.

Those interested in entering this field of service may obtain necessary information by writing to Student Nurses, Box 88, New York City. Information and assistance also can be given them by their private physicians or any large hospital.

Cradle Counsel

By JEAN MERRITT
Hoths House Institute

Refrigerate Leftover Strained Baby Food

Rationing and thrift, those latest wartime partners, have invaded the whole household. Even the nursery responds now to their dictates. For with but 48 points allotted to supply the baby's larder, every mother must handle food with extra care, to assure the greatest good from baby's vital portion.

Good news to mothers then, is the recently reiterated statement by food specialists on the keeping qualities of an opened can of strained foods when properly stored in a refrigerator. Says one, "When a portion of strained foods is held over for another meal the food may be left in the tin, tightly covered with a piece of waxed paper, or put in a sterile glass jar closed with a sterile lid."

That statement might not have meant so much to you a year or two ago. Money was the only commodity you needed then. What did it matter if baby turned up his button-nose at the first taste of a new variety? What did it matter if he failed to finish a whole portion? There was plenty more where that came from if you had the coin.

But nowadays such saving makes good sense. For you can't afford to discard the last few spoonfuls in a can, You can't toady to baby's every taste. You can't choose to open a new variety just to satisfy a whim. Now you must take good care of every can you have. Portion each one generously, but not with extravagance. Save leftovers. Refrigerate correctly. And serve again.

Remember too, to count your baby lucky that his government and food specialists have provided for his future so wisely and so well.

Reduced To 2 or 3 Minutes

By combining two difficult operations, an automotive company has reduced to 2 or 3 minutes the process for heat-treating and quenching armor plate which formerly required hours.

To Interchange Repair Parts

Twenty-five trailer makers will construct indentical trailers for war workers so that standardization down to the smallest screws and nails will permit interchange of repair parts and make allocation of construction materials easier.

More Than 6 Million People

Forest products industries provide a direct means of livelihood for more than 6 million people.

Distinguish 2,000,000 Colors

An improved electronic device used by the Army to standardize camouflage colors can distinguish between 2,000,000 different colors.

Complete Modern Group

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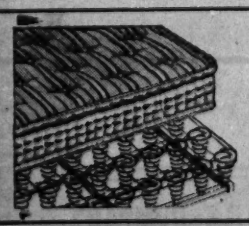

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ENLISTED WAVES AND SPARS TRAIN AT LEADING COLLEGES

After being accepted as enlisted WAVES or SPARS, hundreds of young women from 20 to 36 years of age are now being trained at leading colleges throughout the country. College facilities are leased by the Navy and used as the basis of naval training schools.

The course lasts from one to four months, depending on whether the student's civilian experience will be directly utilized by the Navy, or whether she will be prepared for work requiring specific Navy training.

Complete information about training and opportunities for useful work is contained in the new booklet, "How to Serve Your Country in the WAVES or SPARS," which can be obtained at all Navy Recruiting Stations and Offices of Naval Officer Procurement.

Youngsters—Help With Home-Canning

Don't worry if you're too young for the WAACS or WAVES. There's another important job for you. Save all the extra vegetables from your Victory Garden by home-canning. A few jars a day take little time and add up to well-filled shelves by the end of the season. Food costs are high in the stores and may be higher, but food grown at home still costs a few cents a jar.

There's a deep satisfaction in growing and canning your own food. Wait and see. You'll take inventory of your garden each day to see which vegetables are right for the table and how many extras there are to put in glass jars. Make it a point each day to gather everything at its prime, and make it a point of honor to get the extras into glass jars before they lose freshness

That's the big secret of delicious, nutritious, home-canned foods—freshness. Home-grown, home-canned foods ofte nhave many more vitamins than those bought at the store, because they are fresh. And when you get a reliable home-canning booklet, you'll be surprised at hom many different things may be put away for later use in glass jars.

Be sure to have the very best canning instructions and recipes. One fruit jar company offers a Blue Book free with a coupon packed with each dozen jars—or for ten cents if you have no coupon. The instructions are easy to follow. It is not necessary to have elaborate or expensive equipment. Form a canning club and have fun while you can!

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The calm efficiency of a professional nurse inspires courage on the part of everyone with whom she comes in contact. No matter how long her hours or how crowded her day, she faithfully carries out medical orders, sees that the patient is comfortable, and stays cheerful, sympathetic, and understanding. Her services, in peace or war, are measured only by the needs of her patient, not by professional fees.

Likewise, funeral directors help families find new courage by their capable and understanding help, and their services too are measured only by the patron's needs.

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Life Insurance Death Benefits Increase

Payments In This State Show Large Increase Over Last Year In Benefits

North Carolina families received $4,480,000 in life insurance death benefit payments during the first three months of this year, compared with $3,404,000 in the same period of last year, the Institute of Life Insurance reported today.

"These payments were made under 4,840 policies, a decrease of 2 percent from last year's 4,924 policies in the first quarter," Holgar J. Johnson, president of the Institute, said in announcing the figures. "This is in contrast to the upswing in the number of death claims which has been experienced nationally in the past few months. It is, however, a striking illustration of the immediate availability of life insurance in times of such emergency, to act as a great stabilizing force for the families affected and the community as a whole."

Of the aggregate payments to families in this state, $3,474,000 was under 1,145 ordinary policies; $312,000 was under 173 group life insurance certificates; and $694,000 was under 3,522 industrial insurance policies.

For the nation as a whole, $284,827,000 was paid as death claims under 311,723 policies in the first quarter, this year's total of policies comparing with 290,699 last year. Of these $200,430,000 was under 79,776 ordinary policies; $36,416,000 was under 20,754 group life insurance certificates; and $47,981,000 was under 211,193 industrial insurance policies.

In addition to the death benefits, the life insurance companies paid nationally $336,513,000 to living policyholders in the first three months of this year, compared with $371,302,000 in the same period of 1942. This reduction in amount was primarily due to the sharp decrease in the call for cash surrender values for emergency needs, a reflection of the greatly improved financial status of American families today. Surrender value payments in the quarter amounted to $79,860,000, a reduction of 34 percent from the first quarter of 1942. Other payments included $80,570,000 for matured endowments; $23,709,000 for disability payments; $43,946,000 for annuity payments; and $108,428,000 for dividends to policyholders.

End Of Aggression Rolling Off U. S. Assembly Lines

"The end of world aggression is rolling off the assembly lines of American industry," declared Frederick C. Crawford, President of the National Association of Manufacturers.

Speaking here at a regional Pacific Coast meeting, Mr. Crawford pointed out that "this year our war industries will produce the staggering total of 80 billions of dollars of weapons, munitions, and supplies for United Nations forces," and that "in 1943 we will launch the equivalent in tonnage of all the merchant marine in the world."

Such a record, he said, was due to the industry which in peace was nurtured by "ingenuity" and "inventive genius," not to "a bureau drawer in Washington." While strong regimentation is necessary in wartime, Mr. Crawford said, it is essential that control be returned to the people when peace comes.

No Half and Half System

Asserting that "we can very well throw victory away if we're not prepared fo a good peace," and that we "should be planning postwar now," he named as his only objection to the long-distance planner the fact that "those least experienced in making our past and present are hell-bent on blue printing every detail of our future lives. . . .

"Most of these plans have something very much in common. They are long on high-sounding objectives but short on how to get them." Commenting on proposed dual plans for providing postwar jobs Mr. Crawford said, "Combining public and private enterprise is making a 'hybrid' affair of the private enterprise system—half private, half public, half free, half slave."

Free competitive enterprise, evolving new products and services, consuming billions of dollars of new capital, and satisfying a pent-up demand for goods, alone will be able to provide lasting jobs, be maintained.

"Anything that interferes with the freedom of enterprise . . . monopolistic practics by labor or industry; fixing of prices through cartels by management; rules which destroy incentive and worker competition; extreme government control of either industry or labor; excessive taxes which destroy consumer ability to buy or prevent the purchase of low-cost products—all are destroyers of jobs. Keep enterprise free and competitive and America will stay job-happy."

Honey Bees Contribute

Honey bees contribute to the nation's war effort by producing bees wax as a coating for shells and airplanes, increasing farm crops through pollination of flowers, and providing honey as a supplement to sugar rationing.

SPEAKING OF HEALTH

By DR. VICTOR G. HEISER
Medical Consultant Nation Association of Manufacturers

NERVOUS BREAKDOWN

What is a nervous breakdown? Technically speaking, there is no such disorder. When relatives and friends want to be kind, they speak of a person who is afflicted with a mental disease as having suffered a "nervous breakdown." There are various types of mental disease. On the other hand, there are also a number of recognized diseases of the nervous system. Some mental diseases are altogether prventable, such as the type which is caused by overindulgence of alcohol. The causes of some other types are as yet unknown. Still, medical science has made remarkable progress in the last 10 to 15 years in finding effective methods of treating patients suffering from such psychoses or mental diseases.

A distinguished neurologist has found that petty annoyances can be the cause of more neuroses among civilians than bombings from planes. This is a most import report, and is, in a sense, most encouraging in times of war. Perhaps the word "neurosis" needs explanation. It is a nervous disease or disorder which is not caused by or dependent on an injury to the nervous system. This may sound technical to some. Let me give you an example. A woman becomes hysterical for some reason; she is said to be suffering from a neurosis. A man becomes over-anxious, so much so that he cannot work, cannot carry on his usual activities. If the condition is marked, we say he is suffering from a neurosis. All of these people, including those with real mental disease, are the ones many commonly speak of as having suffered a "nervous breakdown."

In wartime particularly, and during other times of stress as well, men and women will tend to show signs of "not being able to take it"; of wanting to retire from the activities of the world. They are often the victims of a neurosis. And yet, in countries where bombing has been severe, women and children have largely been able to carry on, to control their emotions, to conquer fear. They have not developed mental diseases or neurosis because of the war activities of the attacking forces. That is a hopeful sign for us, even though we are not in any immediate danger as the English have been for several years.

A normal outlook on life, an avoidance of petty annoyances, the control of nagging and petty criticisms, can go far in keeping up morale and mental health. Those who suffer "nervous breakdowns" are the ones who need medical care.

In spite of the emphasis that is being placed on detecting the mentally unstable among Army recruits, 27 out of 1000 of them are having "mental breakdowns".

It is interesting to note that many of these boys had a good employment record in civil life.

Industry is now attempting to rehabilitate these men for useful employment.

HOME-CANNED BERRIES TAKE LITTLE SUGAR

Home canned berries play leading roles in the pantry because they contribute vitamins and minerals for health, can be used in many ways, and are easy and inexpensive to can.

Blackberries, blueberries, boysenberries, raspberries, elderberries — can them all and others, too, with little or no sugar. Sugar gives them better flavor and more calories, but has nothing to do with keeping qualities.

Berries are too precious to waste and none will be wasted if you will see to it that every step taken is the right one. First of all, wash, rinse and examine your jars. Be sure to inspect the top edges of those to be sealed with glass top seal or two-piece vacuum seal closures because top seals refuse to work unless tops of the jars are perfect. Cover jars, glass lids, and zinc caps with luke-warm water, heat to boiling and keep hot until needed. Wash and rinse rubbers and vacuum seal lids and drop them in boiling water — they don't need boiling unless you plan to do old-fashioned open kettle canning —then they must be boiled a few minutes to sterilize.

Every berry must be fresh, sound, ripe, and firm. Wash them carefully and then take your choice of canning methods.

Gladys Kimbrough, Home Service Director of Ball Brothers company, prefers to hot-pack berries. This is how it is done.

Place berries in a wide, shallow pan; add one-half cup sugar, or less, for each quart of berries; set the pan over low heat and simmer until the berries heat through and the sugar dissolves (remember you don't have to use any sugar); pour the hot berries into clean, hot jars and process five minutes in hot water-bath canner.

If you prefer cold packing, fill a jar about half full with raw berries, then tap it gently on a folded cloth to shake the berries down. When the jar is filled to within a half-inch of the top, add enough hot syrup to cover the berries. Process 20 minutes in a water-bath canner.

Syrup for four quarts of berries may be made by boiling two cups sugar and three cups water or berry juice together until the sugar dissolves. If you are a little short on sugar—and who isn't these days?—try making the syrup of one measure sugar, one measure corn syrup, and one-half measure water or berry juice. This syrup seems rather thick and sweet, but it will become thinner and less sweet after it has been with the berries a few weeks And if you have no sugar at all, cover the berries with hot berry juice or boiling water; seal or partly seal the jars (follow the manufacturer's instructions) and process 20 minutes in a water-bath canner.

If you want your berries to really star, can them without sugar. Then they can be used as if they were fresh from the patch. The juice can be drained off and used for making jelly. The berries can go into a pie or into jam—a jam turnover tucked in a lunch box will make the noon hour much more pleasant for somebody and surely you need nobody to tell you that jelly and jam are far more delicious when freshly made than at any other time.

The Kitchen Front

HOME-FRONTERS will have to eat more cereal this year, and they should eat more fish when it is available, according to government food authorities. True, most everyone likes that cereal, macaroni with cheese, but cheese costs ration points these days. If you have found it hard to sell fish to the family, why not try a macaroni and fish dish? In the recipe given here, the fish, egg and milk all supply quality protein.

Combine in a greased casserole, three cups cooked macaroni, two green peppers, chopped, one-half cup mushrooms (optional), two small onions chopped, and one pimiento, chopped, if available.

Melt one-fourth cup fat, blend in two tablespoons enriched flour, add two cups milk mixed with one egg, beaten. Season with one teaspoon salt, add one cup cooked fish, flaked and pour this sauce over macaroni mixture. Top with one-third cup crumbs; set in gas oven preheated to 350 degrees F. and bake for about 30 minutes.

THE GREATEST POSTWAR THREAT

Uncertainty Of Government Part Declared Greatest Threat To Prosperity In Coming Postwar Era

At a recent meeting of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, Harold V. Coes, President of the Society, in describing the "miracle of production by American industry to meet the needs of global warfare" said that the United States has produced in about two years what it took Japan thirty years to do, Russia twenty years, and Germany ten years.

This is an amazing record, yet here in America we take such achievements for granted. American industry is expected to produce what we need in peace or war and it can always be counted upon to fulfill its obligations.

In the year and a half since Pearl Harbor industry has not only met the fantastic production schedules called for by the government but in the process has found out how to save war material, war time, and war money. Material saved has been used for other important purposes. Time saved has enabled skilled workers to devote their efforts to other needed tasks. Money saved has been passed back to the government and to the people.

All of these savings made possible through the know-how of management and employees have enabled us to outproduce the Axis powers and to provide the fighting forces of the Allied Nations with the world's finest fighting equipment.

While this American industrial know-how is now devoted entirely to war production problems, plans are under way to convert this "bottomless pit of industrial plenty" to the problems of peace when the war is over. And industry, mindful of its obligation to the millions of workers now in the war plants and the returning soldiers and sailors, will be ready to provide them with the jobs they will need and the security for which they have so valiantly labored.

The main question about the future lies not in the ability of industry to fulfill its obligations but in the haze of uncertainty which surrounds the postwar plans of the government. As Frederick C. Crawford, President of the National Association of Manufacturers, has said, the uncertainty of the real attitude of the government toward private enterprise is "the greatest threat to prosperity in the postwar era."

Speeds Up 100 Percent

Dehydrating plants find they can take the skin off potatoes with a new lye solution which has no effect on the vegetables, but speeds up handling by as much as 100 per cent.

Protecting Eyes For Battle Action

Official U. S. Navy Photo

Bull's eye! Goggles fitted with precision-ground lenses which reduce glare and absorb tiring invisible rays help this aerial machine gunner sight and blast Axis planes.

Efficient, well-protected eyesight is essential for waging mechanized warfare. That's why the Army and Navy, in a move to conserve eyes and sharpen them for battle action, inaugurated plans to equip our soldier, sailors and fliers with eye-protective goggles.

As soon as these plans were voiced, the American Optical Company swung into action. In record time the concern helped design and put into production new types of war goggles fitted with special lenses

One of the goggles, equipped with glare-reducing lenses that absorb invisible ultra-violet and infra-red rays, is used by the Navy for observation purposes and to spot planes, particularly dive bombers obscured by the sun's rays. Another type is fitted with special lenses which, in addition to blotting out reflected glare, can be rotated by hand to exclude as much light as desired.

Another goggle is made with clear non-shattering plastic lenses and these are worn by sailors exposed to cold weather, wind, and flying water. A fourth type, for ski troops, is fitted with special lenses which screen out reflected glare— and also the ultra-violet rays that may cause eye-irritation and snow blindness.

For mechanized troops, goggles with plastic lenses have been designed, and these protect eyes against dust, wind, and glare. A sixth type for Army and Navy fliers has precision-ground absorptive glass lenses which permit accurate flying, sighting and bombing.

Ever-increasing quantities of these essential aids to military vision are being manufactured. Modern global warfare, such as we are now conducting, makes terrific demands on eyes; and these specialized goggles represent the solution to this visual problem.

Plane Given To Army By Workers Shoots Down Six Aircraft

Forced to crash-land after shooting down six Nazi planes and participating in thirteen bombing missions, "New York Central", a B-26 Marauder bomber, given to the Army by New York Central Railroad employees, will continue in service behind the lines in North Africa, the War Department has been informed.

The bomber was purchased with $250,000 contributed by the railroad workers. It went into combat on January 2, 1943 and completed its thirteenth and last mission on February 24, 1943. In that period it took part in engagements over Gabes, Sfax, Tunis, Bizerte, Kairouan, Medenine and Sardinia. The plane's hydraulic system was shot away on its final mission and Air Force inspectors decided that the bomber could no longer be used for combat assignments. It will be used behind the lines.

Glass discs are the latest an supplied by the phonograph ind to shortages of critical materials.

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Our stores have always been leaders in quality shoes at economical prices —and we still have the best shoes that can be bought, including the famous Friedman Shelby and Red Goose, made by Friedman Shelby for children. Here are the new styles for summer! They're smart, and in styles you'd expect to pay much more for! Bring in your RATION STAMP No. 17 before June 15th and make your purchase of quality shoes.

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You'll find these new Oxfords great for any amount of walking—and for wear anywhere, too! We have the newest styles for comfort. Don't put it off any longer, come in today! $3.50

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$2.49

Use Stamp No. 17 for a shoe that will last that youngster more than a short while. Comfort, quality and style are in these.

Mens Dress Shoes

You will be able to take your walking in stride—if you're wearing a pair of these new dress shoes for summer. They are everything you need for that comfortable feeling when walking. Why not come by and select a pair of these shoes and look your best, feel your best and really enjoy spring and summer. See them today! $4.95

Girls OXFORDS
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